

WERE WORSE OFF ONCE

During Tyler's Administration
We Couldn't Borrow at All.

What Would Carlisle Have Done
Then, Poor Thing.

VERY BAD IN 1864.

Some Consolation - That Our
Fathers Had a Hard Time.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—(Special.)—Whenever there is a panic, followed by depression in business, scarcity of money, strikes and riots, there is always a great outcry that the administration is to blame; that times never were so bad; that money never was so hard to get, and that there never was such a complication of industrial and financial troubles since the foundation of the world. It is therefore a great consolation to turn back the pages of history and learn how wretched our fathers and grandfathers were, and incidentally how very mean some of them were, and how foolish most of the others. Know, then, innocent friend, that there have been many worse years than this; that money has often been much harder to get, and that, as to strikes and riots, 1894 is but a sideshow compared with 1877. Know also that all our secretaries of the treasury have been fairly good men and some of them remarkably able financiers, such as Hamilton, Gallatin, Walker, Guthrie, Chase, McCulloch, Sherman and Manning, not to mention Carlisle, who is still with us and not to be praised like the first named until he is as dead as they are.

Credit at a Low Ebb.
The lowest point ever reached by the credit of the United States was in John Tyler's administration in 1841-9, when the government could not borrow at all at any rate of interest. Treasury notes were issued, and even congressmen had to take their pay in them. Senator Benton had one of these notes protested in January, 1842, and thus put upon the judicial record that the government was bankrupt. Very appropriately congress at that session passed the first national bankruptcy act ever adopted under a constitutional government, and the secretary said that the number who wanted to avail themselves of it and start anew was at least 100,000. The next lowest point reached by government credit was in 1864, when some bonds were issued at a nominal 15 per cent and others at 6, but the depreciation of greenbacks caused from the people the real rate of interest. Here is a case to figure on: Fifty dollars in gold would buy \$1,000 in greenbacks, for which a 6-20 bond for \$100 could be obtained, interest at 6 per cent in gold and payable semi-annually. At the end of 10 years such a bond was worth its face in gold, was in terms payable in gold (more strictly speaking, coin) and could be sold at that rate or refunded in a coin bond. Practically, therefore, the investor of 1864 received 13 per cent annually on his \$50 investment and at the end of 10 years received his principal and a bonus of \$50, being \$150 for his original investment of \$50. What rate of interest did he get? I have heard it estimated all the way from 13 to 25 per cent. I have therefore submitted the case to Mr. McCoy and received this reply:

JULY 19.
DEAR SIR:—A person purchasing a 100 6 per cent bond at \$50 and selling it 10 years after for \$150, is earning a 20 per cent profit, and a semi-annual interest of 13 per cent on his investment. Yours respectfully,

JAN. S. MCCOY, Government Actuary.
This is high authority, but just the same I do not believe it. I maintain that the investor received a minute fraction over 20 per cent interest. The man who figured for the house committee on appropriations makes it a fraction over 23 per cent. It will do a schoolboy no harm to figure on it.

Another Depressed Period.
The next greatest depression of government credit was in the closing period of Buchanan's administration, when the treasury notes were sold at a discount which made the interest 12 per cent. So far as is determined by rates of interest and facility of borrowing, our credit is now at its best, but it is claimed by some that the highest point was really reached in the administration of Franklin Pierce, when Secretary Guthrie had to pay 15 per cent premium on purchased bonds to get the surplus money out of the treasury. As current rates of interest then were nearly twice as high as now, it is assumed by some that a 6 per cent bond then corresponds with a 12 per cent bond now. There is a strange error prevalent which survives repeated demonstrations of its falsity—namely, that a low interest rate proves prosperity. In the majority of cases the fact is exactly the reverse, for in an era of activity and rising prices there is increased demand for money.

A Question of Figures.
The act creating the treasury department was signed by George Washington Sept. 2, 1789, and Alexander Hamilton was at once appointed to be the head of it at 33 years of age. The first tariff act had been signed July 4, but there was no revenue from it till the 1st of September. The problem before Hamilton was appalling in its simplicity. There was no money and none coming in; there was a debt then roughly estimated at \$83,000,000, besides incalculable obligations to the soldiers of the Revolution and those who had furnished supplies. The conclusion was as simple as that of the fellow in the old story who married for money and found that his mother-in-law had 11 children and 10 negroes worth possibly \$1,000 each. He figured it, "Eleven into ten goes nine times and nothing over." The estimate of the financial board of the old confederation was considerably reduced by Hamilton, but he recommended assumption of the state debt. It is interesting now to observe that Massachusetts and South Carolina had each expended \$4,000,000 for the common cause; Virginia, \$3,500,000; Pennsylvania, \$2,300,000; New York, only \$1,200,000.

A Great Financialer.
Hamilton finally figured it down to a foreign debt of \$11,710,378, a domestic debt of \$40,014,095 and state debts to be assumed of \$23,000,000. As a matter of fact, only \$18,277,786 were assumed for the states, and the rest was "balanced off" in the expressive phrase of the time. Hamilton and his successor, Oliver Wolcott, had to kick this debt along by borrowing and refunding for some years, but in 1794 our first great "boom" began. There was war in Europe, and everything this country could export brought famine prices. In 1796 flour sold in New York city at \$10 per barrel—the highest gold price it ever reached there—and fine farms

in the Mohawk valley were paid for with the receipts from three crops. A year later flour was but \$6 per barrel, and our first great panic came on. The Republicans of that time (more properly Democrats) fell on the United States bank as the culprit, and yet it so happened that said bank was about the only institution which rode out the storm and caused no man to lose a dollar.

NOT COMMON POLICE.

Illinois Militia Object to Being Used as Private Watchmen.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The railroad companies in the vicinity of the yards have been inclined to rely wholly upon the troops, militia and regular police force to guard their lines at all points for the last two or three days, and the heavy guard service imposed upon the citizen-soldiers has been irksome. The Wabash company decided to dispense with a force of deputy marshals that has been guarding the yards between Root and Forty-Seventh street. A request was at once made on Capt. O'Neill for a company of militia to guard the property left unprotected by the removal of the deputies. Capt. O'Neill forwarded the request to Col. Moulton, who promptly refused to respond to the call, saying: "I receive no information of a mob or riotous demonstration at the point. My regiment is always ready to discharge its proper duty, the suppression of mobs—but I shall not permit the men to be distributed singly to act as watchmen for the property of corporations any longer."

STRANGE IF THEY DON'T.

House Committee May Not Take a Jan-
ket to Investigate the Strike.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is the present outlook that the resolution presented from the house committee on commerce for an investigation of the causes of the great railroad strike, looking to legislation to prevent recurrence of such troubles, will not result in action this session.

Members of the committee do not expect to be able to get a day for the bill this session, and if they could secure more time would prefer to devote it to the Nicaragua canal. Moreover, the latest news of the strike has subsided very rapidly since its collapse and there is not the desire for an investigation by congress that there was before President Cleveland appointed the commission.

GRANTED AN APPEAL.

Debs and Associates Take Their Case to U. S. Court of Appeals.

CHICAGO, July 28.—President Debs and the American Railway union leaders have been granted an appeal to the United States court of appeals, in the Chicago circuit court, in the United States circuit court. The appeal was granted by Judge Woods at Indianapolis and the order was received by mail today. The appeal will stop proceedings in the circuit court under the bill filed July 2 on behalf of the railroads, but it leaves the injunction in force and does not interfere with the contempt proceedings against Debs and his associates.

Big Rain at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., July 28.—A heavy rain fell all night in Duluth and in all the surrounding country. The rain is the first for weeks. It has already put out in a great measure the forest fires about Duluth.

Drouth Broken at Rockford, Ill.
ROCKFORD, Ill., July 28.—A heavy rain today broke the long drouth in this section.

SAVING THE CRANBERRIES.

Fires in the Wisconsin Marshes Threat-
ening the Prospective Crop.

CENTRALIA, Wis., July 28.—Forest fires have been raging in this vicinity during the past twenty-four hours, and hundreds of men are now out endeavoring to save the cranberry crop. The hay marshes are also threatened, while many farmers will suffer. Rains are badly needed, and this is the only thing that will save leaves that can scarcely be imagined at this time.

DON'T NEED IT.

Andrew Carnegie Says Protection Is Not
Required Now.

LONDON, July 28.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in an interview published in the Engineering Review, is quoted as saying that he does not think the United States now requires protection, which his claim is of little use for revenue purposes, as manufactured imports have fallen so low.

Hot in Michigan.

IROQUOIS, Mich., July 28.—Thermometers registered 100 in the shade yesterday. Forest fires are raging to the north and east of this city and much damage is being done to standing pine.

Fires Still Raging.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Officials of the Northwestern railroad reported today that the company's telegraph poles are down in the vicinity of the Wisconsin forest fires. The company only received meagre reports stating that the fires are still raging.

Rains in Kansas and Nebraska.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Private board of trade advices today report rain at various points in Kansas and some in Nebraska, with indications of rain throughout the corn belt before Monday.

Vice President Stevenson Returns.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 28.—Vice President Stevenson left his home in this city today for Washington. He has been here about a week.

Rudy's Pile Suppository is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send stamp for circular and free sample to Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists, and in Topeka by W. R. Kennedy, corner Fourth and Kansas avenue.

Marshall's Military Band will give an
open air concert at Garfield park Sunday
afternoon.

CHEAP EASTERN TICKETS.

To Washington, D. C., and Return for
One Fare.

Tickets on sale August 24th and 25th at one fare for round trip via great Rock Island route.

Subscribe for the Daily STATE JOURNAL.

\$15.00 Colorado and Return.
Tickets on sale August 10th and 11th, to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo, via the great Rock Island Route.

NEWS OF KANSAS.

Brakemen on a Santa Fe Train
Fired at From a Corn Field.

Prof. Dinsmore, of the State
Normal, Experiments for Rain.

OTHER STATE NEWS.

A Lincoln County Farmer Shot
Three Times by a Burglar.

NEWTON, July 28.—Several shots were fired at the south bound freight as it was passing a corn field beyond the carriage factory. The parties doing the shooting were in the cornfield and could not be detected. Several men saw the flash of fire from the weapons as they were fired. It was the opinion of witnesses that the shots were fired at the brakemen on top of the train, who carried lanterns and made good targets. This is the same train that was concerned in the tragedy of Monday night, it is thought the shooting may have been a sequel to that affair.

WIND BLEW HIS TICKET AWAY.

A Passenger on a Santa Fe Train Loses
His Ticket But Finds It.

HUTCHINSON, July 28.—On No. 5, last night on the Santa Fe, Milton McQuay and brother of Macon, Mo., were passengers bound for Colorado. Just before the train reached the city, Milton pulled a book out of his pocket that contained his ticket and the wind snatched the ticket from out the book and it blew out the window. Both boys got off here and went back to search for the ticket, but after two hours' search darkness came on and they had to give it up without finding the ticket. The brother went on west and left Milton here to take another hunt.

Milton went out east of town walking along the track and found the ticket lying within four feet of the track.

SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

A Farmer Living Near Barnard Will
Probably Die From His Wounds.

SALINA, July 28.—News has just reached here of a probably fatal shooting that occurred at Barnard, Lincoln county, Thursday night.

A farmer by the name of Simpson was awakened from sleep about midnight by the sound of someone climbing into a window of his house. He immediately called to his wife to get his revolver and then started for the burglar.

Before Simpson had fairly taken in the situation the man turned on him and fired three shots in rapid succession. He then rushed out of the house, joined his "pal" and, mounting their horses, they dashed away.

Simpson's wounds are said to be so serious he will probably die.

CORN DAMAGED 25 PER CENT.

The Crop Along the Central Branch Hurt
Some by Hot Winds.

ATCHISON, July 28.—A Central Branch estimate of the damage done by the hot winds Thursday is that they cut the corn crop east of Downs and north of Yuma 25 per cent. East of Greenleaf and the South Solomon branch the damage is much lighter.

The Central Branch agent at Kirwin says that three days of rain had fallen there July 19, and that the corn crop there never looked better at this season. It is known, however, that the hot winds did much damage between Downs and Lenora.

ANOTHER RAINMAKER.

Prof. Dinsmore of the State Normal, Be-
gins to Make Experiments.

EMPORIA, July 28.—Prof. Dinsmore of the State Normal has begun experiments from the top of the Normal building, by which he hopes to be successful in forming rain producing clouds. The professor is offered a purse of \$200 should he succeed in producing a good rainfall, and most of the amount is already subscribed by Emporia business men.

Prof. Dinsmore is quite confident that he will succeed providing the circumstances are favorable regards the condition of air, wind, etc.

LED HER HUSBAND ASTRAY.

A Ft. Scott Woman Wants \$48,000 Dam-
ages From Johnnies.

FORT SCOTT, July 28.—Mrs. Fannie M. Towner, wife of Albert M. Towner, now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, has begun suit for damages against four of the leading joint keepers of this city. Twelve separate suits were filed, each for \$4,000, the total amount aggregating \$48,000.

The petition alleges that Albert Towner took the Keeley cure at Leavenworth, after being an habitual drunkard for eleven years, that he returned to his home in Fort Scott in March, 1893, cured of the liquor habit, and that, knowing all these facts, the defendants sold him liquor with malice toward the plaintiff and with intent to injure her means of support.

Took "Log Ball."

SALINA, July 28.—James A. Hinckley, who was arrested on charge of perjury is now out on what is commonly termed "log ball." He requested the constable to accompany him on a little tour among his friends to raise the \$1000 bond necessary to secure his freedom. He watched his opportunity, and when the constable wasn't looking slid out the back door of a store and took to the woods.

Union Pacific Bridge Burned.

WALLACE, July 28.—A bridge on the Union Pacific about two miles east of here was burned out Thursday evening, causing the trains to be delayed two or three hours. It is supposed the bridge caught from flying cinders. The bridge was 128 feet long and will cause the company considerable expense to replace it.

Army Examination at Ft. Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, July 28.—An army board has been ordered to meet at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 1 to conduct a competitive examination for promotion to second lieutenants of the sixteen enlisted men of the various arms of the service.

Thief Frightened Away.

NORTONVILLE, July 28.—Yesterday afternoon a man, supposed to have been a tramp, attempted to rob the house of Peter Peterson just north of here. He entered the house and drew a revolver on Mrs. Peterson, but she screamed and

the men came running in from the field. The tramp fled and is still at large. Mr. Peterson had just sold his corn and it is supposed the man expected to get the money that it brought.

STRONGLY DENIED.

Mr. Mudge Most Emphatically Refutes
the Story of Abrogated Contracts.

The Associated Press announces from Kansas City this morning that a strike on the Santa Fe system is likely to begin soon, owing to the reported abrogation of contracts by the road between it and its engineers, firemen and conductors. The story was printed in the STATE JOURNAL last Monday and immediately denied by Santa Fe officials.

On Tuesday a JOURNAL reporter was informed by a railroad man who claimed—and says he is yet willing to swear if necessary—that he had seen the new individual contract in Superintendent of Machinery Player's office, and that he had read it carefully, and gave his contents to the reporter just as the JOURNAL printed it that evening. Since then several more men have been heard from who claim they have seen the same contract and the JOURNAL's report of its contents was correct. So many rumors from both sides have been about the matter, however, that it has been impossible to keep all of them in sight or to believe all of them. It is said that there is a notice of abrogation on the bulletin board of the company to its employees at Argentine. This story with the others has been denied. The Kansas Journalist this morning gives a column to the report.

General Superintendent Mudge was today shown the story sent out from Kansas City, and he denies it most emphatically.

"It is a lie from whole cloth. The road has in no way hinted that it was going to abrogate the contracts mentioned, and to my knowledge there have been no new ones printed. I saw Mr. D. B. Robinson yesterday and he told me there was nothing in the story. If there was he would certainly know it. When we hire a man we take his statement on paper as to his railroad record. We have blanks for this purpose. Very recently we had a new supply printed, because we were out. These are probably what the men have seen. It is untrue that we have any individual contracts with anybody or that we compel an employee to sign anything saying he is or is not a union man. The statement is annoying, but it will not do us any harm. I am the chairman of all the orders in question understand there is no truth in it. It is simply the A. R. U. making a last effort to stir up a row."

SAME OLD STORY.

The Husband Deserted His Wife and
She Gets a Divorce.

A pretty young woman with a neat dress and trim bonnet was granted a divorce in the district court this morning Judge Pro Tem E. S. Quinton. Her name was Mrs. Ulysses S. Bean; now it is Alta E. Miles.

She lived near Decatur, Ill., and had several thousand dollars in her own name left by her father. In the year 1885 she met Mr. Bean. She did not suspect when she married him that her money and her good looks would be used to do with Mr. Bean's affection. At the end of five years Bean had spent nearly all the money his wife had, and on June 10, 1892, they came to Topeka. Bean got a job as a street railway conductor, but found punching fares too tame, and after a few months he went west "in search of work." His wife gave him her last \$300 to go on. He never came back. He went to Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, and the last she heard from him he was in Tacoma. He does not write any more and made no answer to the summons in the divorce proceedings. Mrs. Bean says her husband has been "toward the last" and gave her some "medicine" once that made her sick for several weeks.

Judge Quinton allowed the young woman an absolute divorce, for which she appeared very thankful. Her maiden name was also restored to her. Mrs. Bean's attorney was S. B. Leachman, Court Note.

The case of the Parkinson Sugar company against the defunct Topeka Sugar company is before Judge Mudge on a motion for an execution to get double liability from T. E. Bowman, one of the stockholders. The amount involved is about \$1,000.

Elmer Moran has been arrested on a warrant of the Park City court on the charge of disturbing the peace of the Roll family in Steele's addition.

Henry K. Jones, a colored man living in Redmondville, went to Oklahoma last fall after a claim. When he returned a short time ago he found that his wife, Amelia Jones, whom he left in charge of his two young children, had been receiving objectionable callers at objectionable hours. So he had Mrs. Jones and John Cooper arrested on a serious charge and they are on trial today in Justice Chesney's court.

John McLamora, charged with stealing Glabe Harris' plug hat, will be tried before Justice Chesney this afternoon. They are both colored.

Albert Brown, a colored boy, has been fined \$1 and costs, amounting to nearly \$20, for disturbing Price Hardesty's peace. He went to Hardesty's house with a grievance and made too much noise.

Sidney Pickens and Cornelius Ryan, the two young men charged with burglary of Culver & Bailey's hardware store, have been given their preliminary hearing before Justice Grover, and bound over to the district court.

Belle Wickers was bound over to the district court by Justice Furry for embezzling a sewing machine valued at \$35 from Babcock & Frost.

The funeral services of Mr. D. I. Morse, who died at Oakland on Friday, will be held at the First Congregational church Sunday, at 6 p. m. Mr. Morse was among the oldest settlers of Topeka, having resided here since 1857. He was a member of the Congregational church, and a highly respected citizen. His illness has been of several years duration. Mr. Morse leaves behind a wife, four sons and one daughter. Two of his sons are married and living in Kansas City, one in Wichita and one in Topeka. They will be in attendance at the funeral.

Call for Cutbush Cough Cure and insist upon having nothing else. 25 and 50 cent bottles. Try it and if it is not as we say—the best remedy of the kind in the world—we ask you to condemn it to all your friends.

Sold by Rowley Bros.

Band concert at Garfield park Sunday afternoon.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DEPUTIES IN DISTRESS.

The Chicago Fellows Pawned Their
Vouchers and Can't Get Their Money.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Deputy United State marshals, who were sworn in during the recent strike, are in sore need of funds. About 200 of the number pawned their commissions as vouchers with several brokers, and now Marshal Arnold refuses to give a voucher to any one except the original holder of a commission, and will not give a voucher to any deputy marshal who has pawned a commission.

About twenty-five ex-deputies presented themselves in Justice Lyons' court and wanted him to issue a writ of replevin for their commissions which were held by R. Fuller, a broker in LaSalle street.

The men who complained said that they had received all the way from \$15 to \$25 for their commissions. If the commissions were returned they could satisfy Fuller and have money besides.

Marshal Arnold said: "I warned these men about this matter, but they did not see fit to take my advice. Before I can give a man his voucher I must have his commission, and the voucher must be signed by the man himself. I told several brokers who approached me that it would be risky to deal in these commissions."

BLEW UP AN ENGINE.

A Bomb Exploded Under a Burlington
Locomotive at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 28.—An attempt was made after midnight last night to wreck a Burlington engine by exploding a dynamite bomb under the wheels of the locomotive. Two men were seriously injured. They are: Joseph M. Best, special officer of the round house, wounded in the breast and legs by fragments of the bomb.

Frank Motuck, switchman cut in the thigh.

The engine was proceeding slowly along the Panhandle tracks. Near Twenty-fifth street the front wheels struck a small obstruction. An explosion followed, which lifted the heavy engine from the tracks, shattering the forward trucks and drivers.

Officer Best, who was a few feet away, was thrown down by the force of the explosion. Switchman Motuck was at the switch, some distance ahead. He was struck on the thigh by a piece of flying iron and badly hurt.

TO LOOK FOR COAL.

An Organized Movement to Prospect
For It West of the City.

A petition to the city council is being circulated for signatures. It asks that the \$5,000 left in the city treasury from the sale of the bonds voted to prospect for coal be used in drilling west of the city, where meteorologists say a thicker vein can be found than the one now being worked.

A condition of the petition is that the amount expended shall not exceed the sum left in the fund.

PLEAD WITH CLEVELAND.

Hawaiian Royalty Commission Doesn't
Want the Republic Recognized.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 28.—A royalist Hawaiian commission, composed of J. A. Cummings and S. Parker, ex-ministers of foreign affairs; H. A. Wideman, ex-minister of finance, and Major Laward, arrived here last night on route to Washington to request on the part of the Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani that President Cleveland shall not recognize the Republican government.

Proctor Knott Saved.

DULUTH, Minn., July 28.—Five hours of heavy rain last night effectually checked the forest fires in the vicinity of Duluth and relieved the heated atmosphere. Proctor Knott, the village which was threatened with destruction is out of danger.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve decrease, \$2,309,875; loans, decrease, \$1,009,900; specie decrease, \$401,900; legal tenders, decrease, \$3,078,400; deposits decrease, \$5,081,700; circulation, decrease, \$109,600. The banks now hold \$71,903,725 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

MAKING SORGHUM SYRUP.

A Kansas Man Has Discovered a Process
to Make It Fit to Eat.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—With each recurring season numerous inquiries are addressed to the agricultural department relating to the manufacture of sorghum syrup.

Experiments in the manufacture of a high grade sorghum syrup have been made at the department, under the direction of A. A. Denton of Sterling, Kansas, and a method has been adopted by him as capable of producing the best results. If the principles enumerated in the method are observed, care, attention and experience on the part of the maker will give a good article of syrup, suited for use on the table and in the kitchen.

LOCAL MENTION.

The meeting of the city officers of the cities of the first class which was to have been held at Kansas City, Kansas, Aug. 3, has been postponed to Dec. 5. The conference was called for the purpose of revising the charter of cities of the first class and presenting the matter to the legislature.

Remember that everything is new, nothing old, at Stansfield's drug store.

Call and see our \$10.50 suits made to your measure.

ALTHEA & McMANUS,
610 Kas. ave.

Come out and see those cold storage rooms at the Moerer ice mfg plant.

IN THE GRAND STAND.

Populists of the Thirty-seventh District
Meet in Convention.

The Populists in the Thirty-seventh representative district which includes Potwin, the Fifth ward and the southern townships in the county, met this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the fair grounds. They assembled in the grand stand to take advantage of all the air stirring. The convention last year met at the same place.

There are many candidates, but the sentiment has not settled upon any one man. The Populists in the eastern portion of the county would like to nominate Alex Reed, who was the first Populist candidate four years ago. If he will not accept the nomination they would like to see W. H. Conliss, a prominent farmer near Richland named, and he is understood he will accept the nomination.

A. B. Smith, who lives two miles south of the city, would like to be nominated. He is secretary of the Populist state central committee, and has many friends. He is an anti-Lewelling man.

There seems to be a disposition among some of the delegates to select some one from the Fifth ward who can secure Republican votes, and a school teacher by the name of Craig is talked of in that connection.

The delegates from the western part of the county would like to have F. A. Kiene nominated, but it is understood that he would not accept. Mission township has a candidate in the person of Postmaster Roberts, of Wannamaker, who is blind, but a very good talker.

A Good Place to Cool Off.

Come out to the cold storage rooms of
the Moerer Ice Co. one of these hot days
and get cool.

Shirts mended by the Peerless.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Furnished by the Associated Press to the
State Journal.